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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE "CLAN GORDON" CAPSIZES.

WHILST BOUND FOR CHINA.

New York, August 1.
The British steamer Clan Gordon, bound from New York for China, has capsized. All aboard were rescued by a steamer.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT OF THE FUTURE.

A COMPARISON OF ROUTES.

Lord Montagu writes in the *Observer* as follows:—It was a great feat, the crossing of the Atlantic by Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown, and it is hard to say to which of these two brave men the greater credit should be given. The pilot of course is responsible for flying, but the navigator in this case carried on his shoulders a responsibility which has seldom before fallen to the lot of any navigator. In ocean voyages and in the modern steamer the revolutions of the propeller, the temperature of the water, and the soundings on approaching shores all help to check the dead reckoning. But in the flight across the Atlantic, except for two or three isolated observations from stars, the journey was accomplished by what is known as dead reckoning and it was a marvellous performance of Lieutenant Brown to have hit off the coast of Ireland within a few miles of the spot intended from a starting point 1,880 miles away.

The question now arises: Can the Atlantic be crossed regularly by air and shall we see as a sequel to this feat any useful and practical services established between the two continents? If so, by what routes are flights likely to be made?

THE TWO SYSTEMS.

To understand what flying across the Atlantic means it is first of all necessary to realize its meteorological, or weather, conditions. Meteorology and navigation are the two most important subjects for all those interested in practical aviation to study. Now, in the Atlantic between the coasts of Brazil and Greenland on the west, and the west coast of Africa and Scotland on the east—within this square—the conditions of weather are governed by two practically permanent conditions. There is a low pressure "trough" which exists in the neighbourhood of Iceland, and a high pressure area known to meteorology as an anti-cyclone, which prevails in the neighbourhood of the Azores. To take this very month of June, the average barometer in the low pressure system over Greenland and Iceland stands at 29.8, while the average pressure of the anti-cyclone in the neighbourhood of the Azores is 30.3, a difference of .5, or half an inch. In January, the average of the low pressure system is 29.5, while the average of the Azores anticyclone is 30.15, a difference of .65, or two-thirds of an inch. But these two areas always persist in a lesser or greater degree, and the circulation of the wind over the Atlantic between latitude 80° near the Arctic Circle, to latitude 20°, near the Azores, is governed by those two systems.

PREVAILING WINDS.

Now to the ordinary reader these facts, though interesting in themselves, mean but little. I will explain them: The circulation of the wind round an anti-cyclone, or high pressure area, is clockwise, and the reverse, in a low pressure area. The result is that there is a permanent tendency in the North Atlantic for south-west winds between America and Europe. But there is also the tendency for easterly winds north of latitude 70°, and a tendency for westerly winds south of latitude 70°, and a tendency for north-easterly winds on the continent of America, and a tendency for south-westerly winds on the continent of Europe.

THE S.S. HAUROTO.

LOCAL VESSEL STILL OVERDUE.

Up to the time of going to press, no further news has been received of the s.s. Hauroto, which is now about seven days overdue from Saigon. As we stated yesterday, everything possible has been done to get news of the whereabouts of the vessel, but there has hardly been time to receive replies from the sources which would be in position to get information.

The s.s. Hauroto is a thorough seaworthy boat and is not likely to have been hampered by defective machinery being put out of gear in bad weather. It is assumed that the vessel struck the typhoon that caused so much trouble to the s.s. Pheumpean and may have taken an easterly course, and found herself short of coal, in which event she will eventually be assisted by a passing steamer.

I presume my readers have now grasped the general weather conditions of the North Atlantic. In order to fly in a westerly direction from Europe to America it is advisable to go either for north, as is being proposed in the case of the new big British airship R34, starting from Scotland, or in the case of southern Europe the best route is by the Azores. But it is between latitude 45° and latitude 60° that easterly flights from America to Europe should be made. So much for the winds, their normal circulation, and their influence on cross-Atlantic flying.

FOG.

Now let us examine for one moment another meteorological factor. The tendency to fog in the North Atlantic is a serious problem. This fog is caused in two ways, both by the passage of warm air from further south over the cold water of the Northern Atlantic, and also at times by the passage of cold air over the warm waters of the Gulf Stream. Fog is the airmen's worst foe, worse than contrary winds, though when these are really strong they are troublesome enough, especially to the navigator.

MAILS AND PAPERS.

But mails of all kinds, and newspapers alike, at 2s. 6d. an ounce, will return £4,480 per ton, and there are plenty of types of machine which could to-day carry a ton between New York and the Azores and between the Azores and between the Azores and the coast of Portugal and thence on to Great Britain. Lord Northcliffe has foreshadowed the possibility of newspapers published in London in the morning being delivered about twenty-four hours later in New York, and to this end we have our systems of directional wireless much more perfect than to-day, is a serious bar to maintaining any regular services by air. Some day when we have perfected directional wireless, flights over any area in the world where fogs prevail habitually will be less difficult. But now they are risky undertakings. In other words, flying over the Atlantic between latitudes 45° and latitude 60° except as a very brave act and as afeat of exceptional skill, is not a practical method of crossing the Atlantic to-day, even coming eastward.

THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

We are driven, therefore, to consider once more the possibilities of the other two possible routes, the far northern route and the far southern route, and of these, there can be no doubt that in average weather the far southern route is the more promising. This is the route which the American naval seaplane followed, and it is the only route which is to-day a practical one. It is, of course, longer, being about 1,200 miles from Newfoundland to the Azores and about 1,300 from the Azores to the shores of this country, that is, the route via Portugal but, or about 2,000 miles from continent to continent, and 2,500 from Newfoundland to England.

A MILLIONAIRE'S JOURNEY.

Now my readers will naturally ask me for what practical purposes Transatlantic services are likely to be started. My answer is that mail matter is undoubtedly the most important and the most highly-paying form of freight, whether airmail or air-mail. There may be occasionally millionaires who are interested in transatlantic services, and the cable companies, who are the leaders in this field, are likely to be the first to start such services.

"GOOD, BROAD-GAUGED BUSINESS MEN."

AN AMERICAN'S EULOGY OF THE CHINESE.

A very interesting personage present in Hongkong is Mr. Charles H. Teaff, manager for China for the Simmons Hardware Company of New York. Mr. Teaff is visiting Hongkong after twenty years and the difference between the Hongkong of 1919 and 1900 is, in his own words, "simply bewildering." "I notice," said he, "distinct improvement in the general class of buildings and the general prosperity has struck me immensely. After seeing this metamorphosis I find it extremely interesting to recall to my mind's eye a picture of the Hongkong of 1900. Sites on the hills 20 years ago were practically nil. The distinct prosperity is most pleasing."

Mr. Charles Teaff, in speaking of his impressions in Hongkong said: "The Chinese I have come in contact with are particularly nice to deal with. Personally, like the Chinese buyers, and I have found them good, broad-gauged business men, almost without exception, and, from my limited experience of the Cantonese, I may say that they are more progressive than the Northern Chinese merchants. They understand foreign business methods better and they are always more progressive. We have an illustration here in the Sun, Wing On, and Sincere Companies, although they also have branches in Shanghai. They do business in modern ways and are very successful. I met in Northern China a number of Cantonese merchants and without exception they are remarkable business men. My belief is that it is only a matter of a few years before large American manufacturers will establish certain units of their factories in different parts of China. We are looking to that end at the present time, and I may say also that we are getting data on the various costs of production. It would probably cost about £1 per mile, or say, £2,500. I do not say that this is a prohibitive figure, for some men's time may be well worth this and more on certain occasions. But the time saved—ninety hours—works out at a rate of just over £27 per hour. The ordinary passenger will find passages by air neither cheap, comfortable, nor regular yet, and it is no good denying that there is still considerable risk from unfavourable weather and possible structural and mechanical breakdowns.

SHIPS' ENGINEER IN TROUBLE.

R. J. Cameron second engineer of the s.s. Kinshan, who was charged with desertion from the ship on July 28 and remanded to enable to produce his witnesses was again before the Marine Magistrate, Captain Basil Taylour, this morning.

Mr. Cox, the manager of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., said: "We are extremely glad to have Mr. Teaff with us at the present time, and he is in an exceptionally strong position to place before the public a wonderful line of goods for the requirements of the hardware trade in Hongkong." Mr. Teaff's life has been entirely devoted to all hardware and metal lines, and this should be of great assistance to buyers as well as to us. We have at the present time a full line of samples which the general public are particularly invited to inspect. We have also with us Mr. D. H. Wyndham, a representative of the Woodward William Scott Company, who are makers of leather goods.

While I consider that the routes of the s.s. Kinshan than the ones immediately more important now that the Atlantic is open, I am not able to say that the shipping is not

FREE RICE CONGE FUND.

£10,000 RAISED AT TUNG WAH COMMITTEE.

A largely attended meeting was held at the Tung Wah Hospital last evening of the past and present Directors of the Hospital Committee, members of the Advisory Board to the Tung Wah, Chinese Justices of the Peace and members of the Po Leung Luk.

Mr. Ho Kwong, Chairman of the Tung Wah Committee, presided and explained that the meeting was called to consider the advisability of inaugurating a fund with which to continue the free distribution of rice congee which is meeting with so much appreciation at the various stations where congee is being distributed to the poor classes in Hongkong. It did not require many words from the speaker to commend the proposal to the influential gathering of Chinese gentlemen present, who, then and there, agreed that a fund such as the Chairman proposed should be started forthwith. Sir Robert Ho Tung headed the subscription list with a sum of \$10,000. Other subscribers were as follows:

Mr. Fung Ping Shan	\$1,500
Mr. Ho Wong	1,000
Mr. Ho Sze Tuen	1,000
Mr. Chin Chan Sam	1,000
Mr. Simon Tse Yan	1,000
Mr. Lam Hong Ping	1,000
Mr. Tsang Iu Ting	1,000
Mr. Li Siu Cheuk	1,000
Mr. Li Yau Cheung	1,000
Mr. Lui Poo Sang	500
Mr. Yiu Shou Kwan	500
Mr. Li Ying Chi	500
Mr. Leung Pak Yue	500
Mr. Chan King Wan	500

Total \$22,000. In all, an aggregate of over \$22,000 was subscribed at the meeting. It is expected that this amount will be considerably added to when firm-to-firm visits are made by the Committee with a view to enlisting the sympathy of the public in furtherance of the object for which the fund has been started.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

SHIPS' ENGINEER IN TROUBLE.

R. J. Cameron second engineer of the s.s. Kinshan, who was charged with desertion from the ship on July 28 and remanded to enable to produce his witnesses was again before the Marine Magistrate, Captain Basil Taylour, this morning.

Mr. R. F. Mattingley, for the accused, said he was unable to bring forward Mr. W. S. Bailey as a witness, as he was absent from the Colony. Mr. Ramsay, of the same firm could not be called, as he had known the accused for only a short time.

Captain Taylour wanted to know from Mr. Bailey if he had been told by the accused that he had persuaded Capt. Smith, of the Kinshan, to allow him to leave the ship.

Mr. Mattingley stated that that was not the case. The accused was under the impression that he had permission from Capt. Smith to leave. He was not aware of the seriousness of his act.

J. L. Walsh, a marine officer, was called as a witness for the defence. He stated that the accused worked with him on the Manchurian, of which he was the master, and he had had no trouble with him.

Capt. Smith was asked by the magistrate if he had any objection to the charge being preferred against the accused.

He said he had none.

TIRPITZ ON THE WAR.

SUBMARINE WAR NOT QUITE RUTHLESS ENOUGH.

Berlin, July 3.—During twenty days before and after Germany's signing of the Treaty of Peace, that is to say, when the Germans were confronted with the greatest crisis, I (docto's correspondent) managed to secure interviews with some of the prominent figures in the old and new Germany, such as Admiral von Tirpitz, General Ludendorff, Mr. Noske, Mr. Erzberger and Count Revelow, formerly President of the German Navy League. In the first place, I visited Admiral von Tirpitz, the founder of the German Navy and the chief advocate of ruthless submarine warfare. The Admiral received me at the porch, and personally ushered me into his reception room. He introduced me to his son, who participated in the battle of Jutland as a young German naval officer, and who was rescued by a British warship from drowning.

After making some observations on the war, the Admiral asked me the reason why Japan made common cause with Britain. Would it not have been more beneficial to Japan, the Admiral asked, for Germany to come off victorious, instead of the Allies?

To this question, I replied that Japan did not fight merely for gain. I also pointed out that Germany's attitude towards Japan in the past was not always sincere, and was sometimes positively hostile.

My remarks evidently impressed him greatly. In the tone of a man who is much moved, the Admiral continued:

"As regards Germany's attitude during the Russo-Japanese War, she had no alternative but to assist Russia for commercial and economic reasons, when she deemed it necessary. But it is a mistake to think that the German Government rendered positive help to Russia. I can cite one fact which will eloquently repudiate the allegation that Germany gave positive assistance to Russia. On the occasion of the cruise of the Russian Baltic Squadron to the East, the Tsar asked the Kaiser to place some German officers on board the Russian warships. This request the Kaiser rejected out of his respect for Germany's neutrality towards Japan. I can testify to the correctness of this story, as I was the medium myself for arranging the negotiations on this head."

Referring to the unlimited submarine warfare, the Admiral remarked:

"As Germany has been defeated in the war, the Allies are at liberty to pass whatever judgment they please upon her doings during the war; but I must say that indiscriminate submarine warfare was a policy that was only adopted as a final resort.

Supposing that Japan were placed in a similar predicament, I feel sure that she would have followed the same line of policy. The only difference will be that while Germany went about the task very clumsily, Japan would not repeat such blunders. It may be indispensable that the submarine warfare was a ruthless step, but the Allied blockade of Germany was much more so, seeing that very many Germans died of hunger as the result of the policy pursued."

Turning his attention to international politics, the German Admiral observed:

"It was a great pity that Germany deserted herself in November in reliance upon the promises given by President Wilson. Germany to-day is utterly helpless. As a result of four years blockade, the country is穷困不堪, and it will be a long time before it can recover.

"We hear that the Empress of Japan and the Monarchs are being communicated in connection with the rematriation of troops from Vladivostock.

The s.s. Namkan (formerly the s.s. American) was sold to auction at Mr. Lammert's rooms to-day for \$125,000. Mr. Chant Hare was the purchaser.



MR. ROBERT SMILLIE.

Mr. Smillie is head of the British Coal Miners' Union and was a prominent figure in the recent sitings of the Coal Commission.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was £s. 7.15-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast: Fair. Barometer: 29.57. Temperature 2 p.m.: 88. Humidity 2 p.m.: 72.

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the Telegraph.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 1. Silver opened at 55½d. and closed at 55¾d. There are small supplies.

ARMED ROBBERY CHARGE.

The trial of three Chinese charged with armed robbery at No. 186, Reclamation Street, Yunnan, on the 16th July proceeded at the Magistrate this afternoon. The accused were alleged to have taken part in the robbery with others not arrested as a result of which a sum of \$230 and a watch and other property were stolen. Daggers were used by the robbers to perpetrate the outrage. The accused were arrested on July 24, and a watch identified as being the one stolen was found on one of them. The case is proceeding.

DAY BY DAY.

The s.s. Chilli arrived here yesterday from Hongkong with a cargo of coal.

We have still a few copies of our special Peace Souvenir which can be purchased at 50 cents each.

The s.s. Kanchow arrived here to-day from Bangkok via Swatow with 18 saloon and steerage passengers and a general cargo.

The s.s. Chinghu arrived here to-day for Shanghai with seven saloon and steerage passengers and a general cargo.

We hear that the Empress of Japan and the Monarchs are being communicated in connection with the rematri

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PROFITEERING.

SERMON AT THE UNION
CHURCH.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. F. Kirk Macintosh at Union Church on Sunday morning.— "He that withholdeth corn the people shall curse him; but blessing should be on the head of him that selleth it."—Proverbs 11:26.

Up-to-date people, we are told, consider the Bible a back number. As a fact its up-to-dateness is startling, as the appropriateness of this very passage the circumstances of the moment illustrate. It may be 100 years since Wordsworth pensively reflected on the number of poor he saw whenever he took his walks abroad. It is a far cry from then to the days of Solomon, but the poor have always been in evidence. Now the Bible might be said, with but little exaggeration, to be a book about the poor. It is the poor man's Charter. It stands up for his rights, it vindicates his humanity. It denounces his oppressors in terms few would now venture to use. It judges the statesman and the administrator by their consideration of the poor man. It says that the God above us all is attentive to the poor man's cry. It enacts that his wages are to be paid promptly, that he is not to be overtaxed, that his bit of land is not to be alienated nor his person passed into slavery for debt, that his means of livelihood are not to be taken in pledge nor his garment retained in pawn overnight. It says he is to have the right to glean and the field is not to be stripped of its last straw before him; also that tithes are to be remitted him and the temple offerings brought within his means. It estimates religion not by ceremonial and fast-keeping but by the dealing of bread to the hungry and the opening of doors to the homeless. In short, the Bible knows the poor man's case and puts a strong protecting arm around him.

Progress has been made since Bible times and even since those of Wordsworth. But there is still a long way to go. Both the law and the prophets have plenty yet to do before, I won't say there is an end of poverty but before there is an end of the hardest thing about poverty, which is the wrong and injustice, wittingly or unwittingly inflicted which the poor have to submit to. Much of that may be unintended and as things go inevitable. But wanton wrong selfishly inflicted is another matter and deserves mercy neither from God nor man. Most of us are capable if need be of putting up with hardship patiently and even cheerfully. A man can sing in spite of cold and hunger so long as he knows they cannot be helped and sees everyone else sharing the deprivation. But if people see that their deprivation is the measure of some heartless wretch's superfluity, then, as my textsays, they begin to curse, and the cursing is not mere profanity but a serious matter. If the man who has incurred it by withholding corn has any wish for the good word of his neighbours let him open his barns. If he does not want to go to his grave with the hatred of his generation on his head and their misery on his conscience let him empty his warehouses. Who is so detested as the profiteer? Who is so detestable as the inhuman wretch who lays himself out to grow fat on his neighbours' necessity? It is about the one thing which people will not stand if they can find means to put an end to it, though they will toil and suffer and go without to the point of heroism for sufficient reason.

Our world is short of food at present and will be for some time. Under the wisest and fairest distribution that is the controlling fact. Similarly there is a shortage of houses, fuel, clothing, of means of transport of machinery, of everything needed for the comfortable maintenance of the millions except the raw materials which Providence has given in abundance but upon which work must be done before they can be put to use. If profiteering could be stopped with the stroke of a pen there would still be a shortage, inevitable after the waste of war. But that does not excuse the profiteer though unhappily it gives him his opportunity. Nationally he is a traitor; socially, he is a pirate and a robber. The cynic may say we are all profiteers if we but had the chance. Let him say his say; the fact remains that there is something in the nature which causes us to stay with it. Nothing starts in mind and ceases in memory. Profiteering is a habit which is hard to break away from.

There are profiteers among us, it is true, who dare not show their faces for fear of typhus law. What is the use of a million dollars if you have to hide along with it? Nothing starts in mind and ceases in memory. Profiteering is a habit which is hard to break away from.

One can understand perfectly the desire to extract the maximum gain, or, under certain circumstances, the desire to get rid of a bad situation. But the desire to profit by the misery of others is a



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some happiness out of it in his lifetime—he'll get none after, and the after will soon come along for all of us.

Stupendous invention or evolved legend tells told about the commander of the U-boat which sank the Lusitania. He was said to have been driven insane through his nightly dreams of drowning women and children. A myth in all probability, but it shows what the popular mind thought what the wretch deserved. How much sweeter, think you, would be the imaginations, if they possessed imagination, if men whose overswollen riches mean that thousands of poor people have to go hungry to their rest and hear their children cry for the good they cannot give them? We have just heard that the British Government is obliged to continue good control to prevent the world's supplies falling into the pitiless hands of the food "Trusts" what a word—in America!

The ordinary American citizen has helped, greatly generously, to feed starving Europe. He knows those Trusts to his own sorrow: they have been almost too much for the whole public opinion and legislative resources of his country. And he may agree with me if I ask in all soberness whether the heads of these and such like corporations will stand much above the crew of the Lusitania's assailant in the day of judgment; after all, crime under orders has more excuse than out of avarice.

I should not like to go to my grave with the curse of the people on my head, whatever millions I might leave to relations who did not need them. The voice of the people is not always the voice of God but it is when it condemns the profiteer. If there is a syllable of truth in this Bible, God is against those who are out to "buy the poor for silver and the needy for a pair of shoes," who trample upon the poor and take exactations from him of corn, who "add house to house and join field to field till there be no room in the earth" for the people God has created on it, who have exploited the harvests of the fields while the cry of the reapers entered into the ears of the Lord of Hosts.

There was once published a "Soldier's Bible." Sir Garnet Wollesley wrote a preface to the modern edition. I could compile a Bible for the exploiter, if he would read it, which would make his hair stand on end. What is he but one who comes between God's bounty and His creatures? Plato said that the universe is the product of the Divine ungrudgingness; the aim of the profiteer is to divert the current to his own pocket. The Bible says God opens His hand and satisfies the desire of every living thing, but the profiteer is out to catch the bounty before it falls, to cross the purposes of Providence—and no man does that with impunity.

A word in closing on the second clause in the text. "Blessing shall be on the head of him that selleth it." We might have expected a benediction upon giving away, but the text is right, for the true opposite of profiteering is not almsgiving but honest business. Men who rack-rent their tenants or rig the market will often give away a percentage to quiet their own conscience, to avert public criticism, or even, as is rather irreverently said, as an effort at insurance for the next world. But the exploiter in the role of public benefactor is only more nauseous than ever, fleecing the public perhaps in one continent and founding universities in another. Let him keep his benefactions and betake himself to honourable trade on straight principles with moderate profits. Blessing is on the man who sells the corn when he might hold it for a better market. The people praise him when he takes his shutters down without绿色 scouring the financial horizon. They know him for a man who does not grasp at the last farthing, who is content to live and let live. He does something better than bestowing alms—prevents the need for it.

The people do not want to be pauperised. They want to be allowed to make a living, and to do them out of their living first and keep them in existence by doles afterwards is about as foul a wrong as can be inflicted. We think of the philanthropist as one who bestows his goods upon the poor. I find no trace but the man who sells the shutters on a reasonable basis is in much greater service to the better class of people. The rich man who gives away his wealth to the poor is not doing a great service to the poor. The man who gives away his wealth to the rich is not doing a great service to the rich. The man who gives away his wealth to the middle class is not doing a great service to the middle class. The man who gives away his wealth to the upper class is not doing a great service to the upper class. The man who gives away his wealth to the lower class is not doing a great service to the lower class. 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USEFULNESS OF LIBRARIES.

PROPOSALS FOR A TECHNICAL SYSTEM.

Some interesting suggestions for the improvement of the libraries of the country are made by the Adult Education Committee set up by the Ministry of Reconstruction in a report upon this aspect of the problem. The Committee, of which the Master of Balliol is Chairman, declare that it is important that steps should be taken to increase in every possible way the usefulness of public libraries to serious readers. One suggested innovation in the provision of a room for the purpose of study, and the hope is expressed that the open access system should be universally extended, despite the possible drawback of a loss of books.

The extension of public libraries and the abolition of financial restrictions are essential preliminary steps towards the provision of adequate library facilities, upon which there is unanimous agreement amongst those who are interested in the question. The Committee agree that to abolish the penny rate and to give County Councils power to apply the Public Libraries Acts in their rural areas would go far towards extending both the scope and usefulness of local libraries. They think, however, that the proposal which has been made to transfer the administration of public libraries to the Local Education Authority must be carefully considered.

Co-operation between educational and public libraries is declared to be desirable, and indeed essential. The school, the Committee consider, is a community which fulfils its end through a variety of agencies, of which the class room is one and the library another. The ideal school is one which seeks to aid self-development through the medium of the discipline on the one hand, and by providing opportunities for the pupil to strike out on his own line or the other. The provision of children's rooms in libraries, the assembling of books bearing upon the work and interests of students, library lessons, and other developments and proposals would forge strong links between the school and the library. The frank interchange of experience and inter-relation of interests, they add, might be possible with dual control, but it is at least open to doubt whether they will be generally and permanently attained without a common administration.

Proposals are made for a technical library system, with a central organisation for supplementing existing libraries for each industry. The Committee think that the firms in the industry or the organisations should support an institution of this character, but they hold that there is a case for State assistance, and recommend that the State should contribute a sum not exceeding 25 per cent. of the sums received from other sources. The governing body of each industrial central library should be related to its particular Industrial Council. The Committee are convinced that a comprehensive library policy is necessary to sound industrial development and that, therefore, the formulation and application of such a policy is an indispensable part of industrial reconstruction.

RURAL LIBRARIES IN SCOTLAND.

The report contains an extract from a memorandum specially compiled for the Committee by Mr. A. L. Hetherington, of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, dealing with the method of distributing books in rural areas and upon the working of a scheme of rural libraries in inaccessible districts in Scotland. The extract states: "The following method of distribution in rural areas applies equally well for either of the two general schemes described briefly above. A suitable centre is chosen and a convenient central repository obtained or erected therein. All that is required in the way of a building is a commodious room for housing a stock of books and a room for administration. The books to be housed will always in greater part at any one time be out in the villages, and shelving accommodation for about one-tenth of the entire stock is all that probably is necessary, provided arrangements are made where the interchange of consignments does not take place at the same time. The books are sent in specially constructed boxes (not too large), and are exchanged, say, four times a year. The books comprise selections from all classes of literature and local industries, and books of

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local interest find prominent representation. Steps are also taken to keep records of the use made of books, so that the librarian superintendent may be able to place before the county authority statistics and facts showing what books are being read and by whom."

WAR MUSEUMS.

Dealing with museums, the Committee express the opinion that the proposal to establish war museums is one which needs to be carefully considered in view of the dangers inherent in it. Many war exhibits might be of high education value, but actualy injurious in their influence. It would be unfortunate if museums were to be loaded with miscellaneous war trophies of various kinds, claiming a disproportionately large amount of space for play, and therefore, the Committee think that war exhibits should be considered from the point of view of permanent educational value, and that those concerned should have regard to the needs and importance of other branches of museum exhibits.

Finally, the Committee propose that the scheme of education for a local area in England and Wales should include its library and museum proposal as well as its proposals relating to the work of schools. The activities of the libraries and museums would then be taken into account by the Board of Education in assessing the total amount of State grants to be allotted to the Local Authority, and both would receive assistance from the National Exchequer. They consider that the Local Education Authority should be the authority responsible for the administration of public libraries and museums, and urge that the powers and duties of the Local Government Board regarding these institutions should be transferred forthwith to the Board of Education.

GENERAL'S CONTEMPT FOR
C.O.S.

"As a soldier who has been fighting for our country and Empire, since the commencement of the war, I have no sympathy whatever with conscientious objectors, whom I consider to be unworthy members of our Empire, and for whom I have the greatest contempt," wrote Brigadier-General J. T. Wigand, D.S.O., M.P., replying to a Presbyterian minister who asked him to use pressure on the authorities to obtain the release of a number of conscientious objectors.

"As regards the effect of the induction of conscientious objectors into the Army, I do not believe

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ly blind and never tries to effect a contraction. In the event of prices steadily increasing, keeping pace with the inflation of currency, the Government must suffer a downfall. Also the foundation of the national livelihood is now being taken by this mistaken conception of economy on the part of the Government.

"Of course we are not blind to the fact that a contraction of the currency would also have unfavourable effects. We know it means the diminution of industry. Yet the present inflation of currency is altogether out of proportion and consequently the prevailing boom of commerce and industry is a very unsound one. The inflation of currency cannot be left unremedied for the sake of a few capitalists at the expense of the nation at large. If left alone, it will surely bring about an excess of production followed by a bad slump to the great detriment of the capitalists themselves and of the nation in general.

"Such is the incompetency of the present Government. When the Hara Cabinet—the first democratic Government—came into power, the nation welcomed it with all its heart, because it expected great improvements. But the national expectation has utterly been disappointed. The world-wide shortage of food-stuffs may be one of the reasons and the high prices of commodities in general may be another. Be that as it may, it is extremely rash of the Government to leave the market to take its own course calling it a non-interference policy, when the livelihood of the nation is threatened.

"As regards the effect of the inflation of currency, we can only

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1919.

WORLD-WIDE DISCONTENT.

There has been one legacy left us by the war, not unexpectedly, but one which, none the less, we could have well done without. We refer to the social and industrial upheaval which is upsetting the United Kingdom and, for that matter, the whole world. The casual observer of the present trend of affairs is inclined to the view that the whole trouble is caused by unfair and unreasonable demands by the workers, but we shall need to go deeper than that if we wish to get at first causes. The fact of the matter is that everybody is discontented at present—capitalists, employers, wage-earners and everybody else. Besides the wages question, which affects both sides, we have such issues as nationalisation of industry, the incidence of taxation, the conditions and hours of labour, all clamouring for attention, with the result that there is no sphere of human activity which is not involved in one respect or the other. The transition from war to peace, accompanied as it is by the unbalancing of the labour market by the demobilisation of hundreds of thousands of men, is the prime reason for all the trouble, and the situation is aggravated because of the anxiety of everybody to get back to normal conditions without the least delay. There is a terrific strain on the nation's industrial and social machinery, and the question is whether or not it can stand the shock.

In looking at the troubled state of the Old Country at the moment, we are rather apt to lose sight of the fact that at present anarchical economic conditions exist almost everywhere throughout the civilised world. In this connection, a writer in one of the Home papers does well to point out that these conditions are as disturbing to Capital as to Labour, have as devastating effects upon the patience of the employer as upon that of the employed, and make ruin as possible in one case as starvation in the other. It is not this or that class, but the country itself, which is in a critical position, and the case is thus one not for a sectional, but a national settlement. There must be no hurried, patched-up settlement; we have to work patiently through facts. In Canada, strike leaders have been arrested and deported, whilst America has begun restricting the further immigration of Europeans. But measures such as these will not bring down the cost of living or restore the old value of money, which are at the bottom of much of the unrest.

The question arises whether the whole basis of industrialism will not need to be changed before we can get any lasting settlement of the discontent which is being felt all over the world to-day. Lord Robert Cecil, we see, has come out in favour of profit-sharing and other similar methods designed to give the worker a fair share of his labour. A wide extension of such systems would no doubt materially help matters, but profit-sharing is not of much use when the profits are small or even non-existent. Who is to bear the burden then? The whole problem bristles with difficulties, and the more these are examined the greater do they appear to become. One thing is certain, and that is that the issues need to be settled in a broad, comprehensive sense. We cannot have particular issues decided separately, as in the case of the York miners, who have refused to return to the settlement agreed to by the Central Miners' Federation. The whole problem needs to be considered in its entirety, and there are constitutional means available to settle the popular will. If such measures are foreseen, the world will be better off.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

RICE MISAPPREHENSIONS.

There have been many misapprehensions current with regard to the Government's measures in dealing with the acute rice situation. Some of these were disposed of yesterday in the interview which we had with the head of one of the biggest Japanese firms here. This gentleman's remarks throw a deal of light on the actual position, and will remove the impression that the Government is discriminating in the refusal of permits, in favour of the Japanese. There is discrimination, true, but the discrimination is based purely on the destination of the cereal. Japan is badly in need of rice. Of that, there is official evidence. And it is no part of the Hongkong Government's policy to interfere with the all-important transhipping trade of the Colony. That cannot be too strongly emphasised. In the criticisms of the Government, perhaps all of us have been guilty of some haste. Some of us have failed to grasp the point that the Government scheme is not by any means in full swing at present, and that, in the circumstances, it could not very well be.

A BETTER OUTLOOK.

From what we can hear, such measures as have been taken have already alleviated the situation, and in this regard a tribute must be paid to the influential Chinese for the way in which they have rallied round the Government and done all in their power to help. It is said that, through the efforts of these gentlemen, we shall be able to get a quantity of cheap rice from Canton, and there are hopes also of more from Wuhan. Then there have been splendid crops in the New Territories, much of which is expected to come into Hongkong, whilst meantime the Government plans for procuring and mixing the grain into various grades are rapidly maturing. The free distribution of congee, the granting of allowances to Chinese employees, and the securing of low-price rice through the efforts of influential Chinese residents have all had a good effect on the situation, which is brighter to-day than it has been for a very considerable time. The next few months represent the most anxious period, but the Government feels that it has the position well in hand and hopes to come out of it better than was at first expected. No good is done at the moment by destructive criticism. Let us give the Government a chance. Helpful suggestions are always welcome, and these, we are sure, will always be listened to by those who have a very difficult problem in hand.

THE PASS OFFICE.

There is a good deal of clamouring just now for the abolition of the Pass Office, which was instituted during the war for the purpose of keeping undesirable characters out of the Colony. It is generally agreed that the passport and police permit system causes very considerable inconvenience to residents of the Colony, and, as at present operated, it imposes harsh and unnecessary hardships on British subjects. The question, however, is whether it would be advisable to do away with the machinery at present. With Russia still in an unsettled condition, there are numbers of Bolsheviks and other undesirables knocking about, besides which we have heard of instances in which Germans are already endeavouring to get back to the East. Now, Hongkong has no room for mischief-makers of these types, but, without some such organisation as the Pass Office, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, either to shut them out or keep track of them. For the time being, therefore, the situation might best be met by modifying the present arrangements in such a manner that reputable Britons could be granted permanent passes. This would save all the trouble and pettifogging formalities which at present have to be complied with by all and sundry and at the same time enable dangerous characters to be kept under surveillance.

30,000 TEACHERS WANTED.

An appeal is issued by the Board of Education for 30,000 masters and mistresses who will be needed in England and Wales where the Continuation Schools are fully open. It is pointed out that the work will be easier than in other schools and exceptionally interesting, and that the pay is £100 to £120 per annum, according to qualifications.

DAY BY DAY.

THE GOOD BUSINESS MAN AND THE BAD MAN WHO IS GOOD ARISTOCRATICALLY, SYNONYMOUS.

U. U. U.
The a. Antiochus arrived here to-day from Singapore.

The a. Hyson departed to-day for Japan with a general cargo.

For having 39 talls of raw opium in his possession, a Chinese was to-day fined \$300, or, in default, three months' hard labour.

Mr. W. T. Elson, of Messrs. Watson & Co., Ltd., and Mr. H. Summers, of the Godown Company, are due to arrive by the Atsuta Maru on the 19th inst.

Garrison Sergeant Major Hurle, who has been for many years in Hongkong, is retiring on pension and leaving for Home to-morrow. He has been extremely popular during his term here, and his many friends wish him long life and happiness in his retirement.

Three Chinese, who are brothers, arrived from Vancouver, were stopped here by the Police on their way to the country and to-day brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell for being in possession of three Winchester rifles and 1,000 rounds of ammunition. The eldest brother took the blame on himself, pleaded ignorance of the regulations, and through Mr. M. K. Lo, his lawyer, asked his Worship for leniency. He was fined \$500, his brothers being acquitted.

The "Prize Packets" are presenting a grand, new and well-prepared farewell bill at the Victoria to-night and, this afternoon, they are giving, by special request, a matinee performance. On Monday night, over two hundred persons could not secure admission, and in all likelihood the seating capacity of the Theatre is likely to be taxed to-night. To-morrow at the matinee the Victoria are screening "The Vicar of Wakefield."

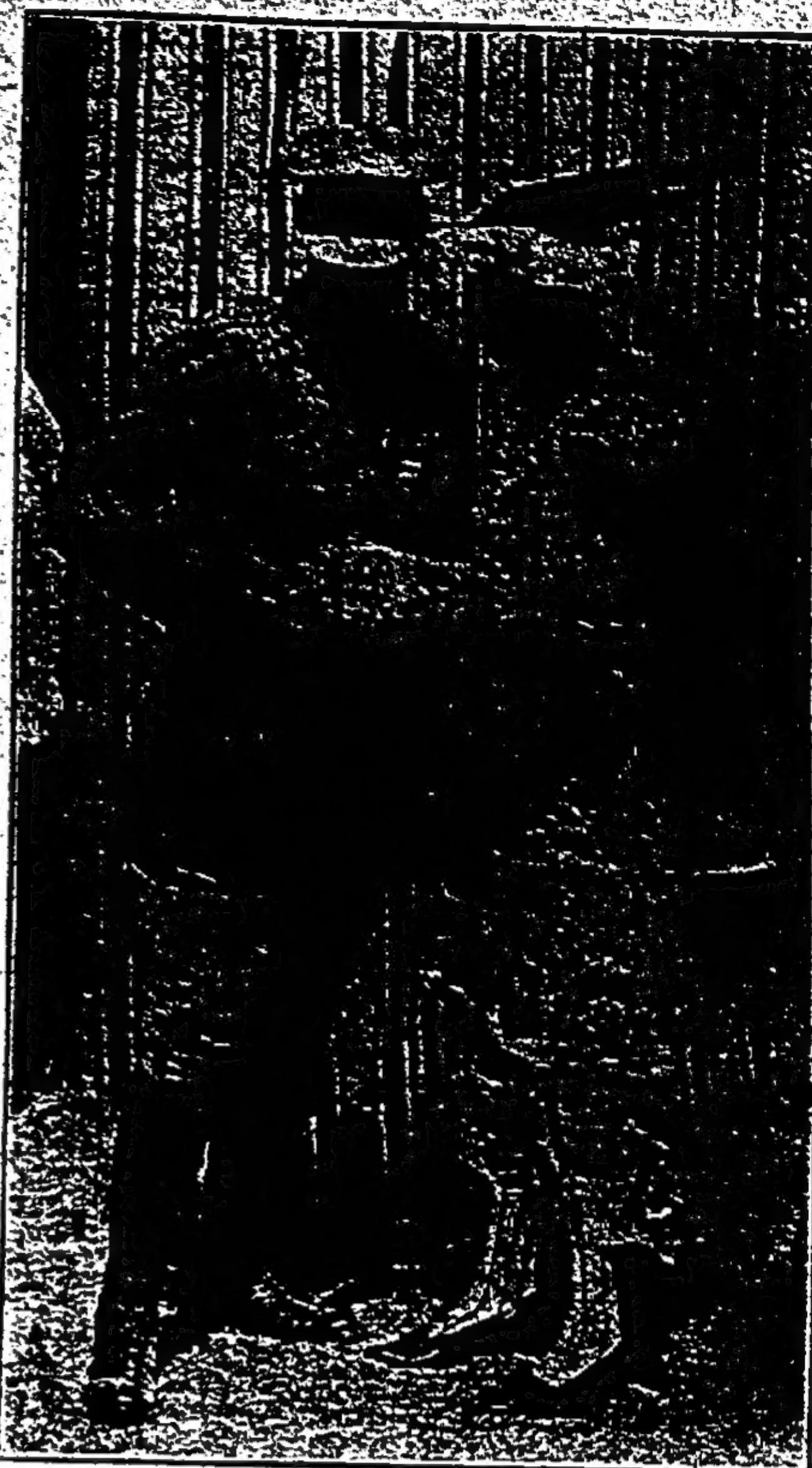
The following cases were noted last week:—Five of cerebro-spinal fever (Chinese), five of enteric (one British, one Portuguese and the rest Chinese), two of plague (one British and one Chinese), one of cholera (Chinese) and one of diphtheria (Portuguese). All were fatal except the last-named and four cases of enteric. Yesterday's return shows two cases of cholera, and one each of plague, puerperal fever and cerebro-spinal fever. All these were Chinese and all fatal.

Several fishmongers and other dealers from the Central Market were to-day charged by Inspector Earner with using scales which operated against their customers. On fishmonger bolted with his scales when he saw the Inspector making for him, while another, in deadly terror of incurring the Magisterial displeasure, put up a foil to face his Worship. However, such a stratagem as this was of no avail. Inspector Earner promptly spotted the dodge and informed the Magistrate. The monger was at length obliged to come out from his funk-hole in the Court, and, despite various specious excuses, was fined \$75 on two offences. The fines for the other profiteers ranged from \$15 to \$25.

LAX MARRIAGE VIEWS.

"People have come to take a very lax view of the marriage relationship," said Mr. Justice Darling at Maidstone Assizes recently. "It is the easiest thing in the world to get divorced in these days," added the judge. "Some hundreds of people were divorced in London on the day before I came to Maidstone Assizes. There is a movement which no doubt will be successful to allow people to get divorces in the county courts on very cheap and easy terms. At present people do not even take the trouble to apply to the courts. At these assizes I have had 18 cases of bigamy before me. The marriage can be dissolved in fact the man can get married again in the same place, and the woman can get married again in the same place."

MODERN MODES.



A NOVEL GOWN WORN AT THE RACES.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OF AIRY FASHION: PAINTED SKIRTS.

BRIEF AND LIGHT.

This year the material which seems more popular than ever is cotton voile. Never has it been made into shorter, lighter, more transparent gowns. As the season's favourite trimming is fringe, cotton veiling made in the most exquisite tints is trimmed with short or long cotton fringe to match or of a contrasting shade.

One very delightful gown I saw recently was of lemon yellow voile, trimmed with rows of narrow white cotton fringe—of the simple kind used so largely to edge casement blinds. The gown was composed of a tunic, with a straight narrow underdress of the same material, made with the shortest of skirts, cut low on the bust, threaded through with narrow white satin ribbons, and supported by narrow transparent shoulder-straps.

The tunic which went over this slip was of the same yellow voile, and had its bottom hem edged with three or four rows of fringe. The short sleeves of the tunic, which reached mid-way between the elbow and the shoulder, were edged in the same way, and around the waist—very low down, almost on the hips, for such is the fashion in sashes for the moment—was a narrow folded sash of the voile. Could there be a simpler model? Yet it was extremely smart. A detail not to be neglected was the white picot-edging of the shoulder-straps and sash, thus avoiding the thickness of a non-transparent gold.

These printed and painted adornments are executed after the dress has been cut out and tried on, but before it is sewn together. And the simpler the style of the dress the better the classical effect. Many such gowns are seen this summer, for they are as practical as they are charming.

FOULARD—AND CO.

For rather more ceremonious occasions voile is replaced by foulard, which is a great favourite at all the big couturiers. But although there are many models of gowns entirely made of foulard, the smartest are those that are composed of foulard and another material.

Thus, the model offered this season by Martial and Armand, of white foulard patterned over with a large design in dark blue, made up of combinations with dark blue guipure, is a great favourite, and one is seeing it repeated everywhere in other colours, though none are so lustrous as those of the original model. The top part of the gown is a large sash in dark blue, made up of combinations with dark blue guipure, which has carried the descendants of the worthy citizen of Yarmouth—mayor of that ancient borough just a century ago—to such eminence. But his "grandma" were Sir George Paget, K.C.B., M.P., and Sir James Paget, whose word was law in the medical circles of London in the Mid-Victorian era. He was much more than a successful doctor, a cultivated man, a good father, an affectionate husband, a doting grandfather, a dapper speaker, Sir James married into a Court connection, and had four sons. The first was an eminent barrister, the second a distinguished naval officer, the third a prominent surgeon, and the fourth a distinguished author.

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"Why am I like Homer?" asked Bishop Stubbs (father of the Governor-designate of Hong Kong) when he was moved from Chester to Oxford: and when the grave Archdeacon to whom the question was put professed his inability to answer, Stubbs explained: "Because I lose so much by being translated." On this analogy Mr. Lloyd George's method of filling empty seats by "translation" may not be altogether popular in the Church, but Chester gains certainly by the acquisition of the "Suffern" Bishop of Stepney, for he is not the least remarkable member of a remarkable family. It may not be certain whence came the impetus which has carried the descendants of the worthy citizen of Yarmouth—mayor of that ancient borough just a century ago—to such eminence. But his "grandma" were Sir George Paget, K.C.B., M.P., and Sir James Paget, whose word was law in the medical circles of London in the Mid-Victorian era. He was much more than a successful doctor, a cultivated man, a good father, an affectionate husband, a doting grandfather, a dapper speaker, Sir James married into a Court connection, and had four sons. The first was an eminent barrister, the second a distinguished naval officer, the third a prominent surgeon, and the fourth a distinguished author.

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HONGKONG POLICE.

MORE MEN RETURN.

The European Police Force of the Colony is being gradually brought up to pre-war strength. Another fourteen men arrived here by the Antiochus. They are Sergeant Murphy, P.C.'s Murphy, McLellan, Ellis, Logan, Dick, Kelly, Henderson, Phillips, Dorington, and four recruits. The first-named was a prisoner of war in Germany for two years, and was repatriated after the cessation of hostilities.

THE "TELEGRAPH"
VINDICATED.

In our report of the fracas at the King Edward Hotel on Sunday night we mentioned, amongst other things, that a British soldier had been struck on the head with a bottle. Last night, the *China Mail* declared that this was a false charge. We repeat the assertion. The soldier assaulted was Private Farrell, of the Manchester Regiment. He confirms our statement as being quite accurate, says the blow was struck with a dry-ginger bottle, and adds that he was also hit with a bamboo pole.

We also desire to be as fair to Americans as everybody else, and have pleasure in stating that since the occurrence three U.S. marines had the manliness and courtesy to call on Mr. Witchell, manager of the King Edward Hotel, and to apologize for what took place.

THE POLICEMAN'S LAMENT.

(After W. S. Gilbert.)

Time was when Law was what I represented,
Time was when people feared my upraised hand,
A man in blue—police strikes not inverted—
No better figure known in all the land!
Time was when maidens for no other had eyes
(Except perhaps for military men),
I was the one who got the gladdest glad eyes;
Ah, me! I was a true policeman then!

Did I want supper? There were cooks in dozens.
Had I a thirst? Came forth a pot of beer.
Did I feel dull? All housemaids were my "cousins."
And said "they felt so safe when I was near."
I had no cares—no jealous thoughts hung o'er me;
For I was loved beyond all other men.
The milkman and the postman fled before me;
Ah, me! I was a true policeman then!

Now all is changed, I've lost my fascination,
Even the housemaids look at me askance.
My favourite cook has started a flirtation.
With some young chap just come back home from
France.
With me no longer girls will hold communion,
I've lost the public confidence somehow.
For since I've been and gone and joined the Union;
Ah, me! I'm just a mere male mortal now!

W. Hodson Burnet in the *Postman*.

SANITARY BOARD

STATEMENT REGARDING CHOLERA

Mr. A. Gibson presided at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, those also present being Mrs. Hickling, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. C.G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Col. Crisp, Dr. Ozorio, Dr. Koch, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

A letter was read from Government relative to the by-law governing overcrowding in workshops and factories, stating that Government was consulting members of the Chinese community on the matter.

CHOLERA.

Reporting on Cholera, Mrs. Hickling, Medical Officer of Health, said: "A fortnight ago I reported two cases of cholera in Filipinos and one case in a Chinese. Since then all cases of enteritis have been notified and of these only four have been confirmed as cholera. One was in Kowloon, one no fixed abode, one in a boat in the harbour and one in Hongkong. All these were Chinese. The Filipinos were under observation and have since left the Colony. None were found to be carriers of cholera."

Dr. Koch.—Have any steps been taken to detect the source of origin? It seems to me more notification does not seem to hit the thing off.

The Chairman.—We were pretty well able to get a history of the Filipino cases. There does not seem to be any connection at all between the cases.

Dr. Koch.—It is an indication that the source of origin is inclined to be widespread.

The Chairman.—That is negatived by the small number of cases.

Mrs. Hickling.—Enquiries were made and the only thing was that they got their water from the tap and their fruit in the vicinity.

Dr. Koch.—It would be a good plan to make arrangements by which the water supply is examined bacteriologically.

Mrs. Hickling.—That is being done.

The Chairman.—I do not think it is the Government water supply.

Dr. Koch.—I do not think it would be.

Dr. Ozorio asked how many cases there were on the Siberia Maru.

The Chairman said that none had been confirmed so far. They had had no confirmation bacteriologically.

With reference to a recently reported British death from plague Mrs. Hickling said it was a small boy, British born, the adopted child of a South African woman who was married to a Chinese. They came from Swatow and stayed at a Chinese hotel.

The boy had been in Hongkong 23 days and had stayed at this hotel. Although it was British born in had been living amongst Chinese.

SHAMEEN NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, Aug. 5.—In the Tarantula Athletic Cup Competition a 60-yards swimming race was held on Sunday afternoon in two heats, there being nine starters. The final produced a good finish between Signalman J. Cooke (1) and B. Hancock, A.B. (2) with J. Burrels, A.B. (3). Later in the evening, a half-mile race was run in which there were five starters and again a good race resulted between the Signalman and A.B. Result:—1, J. Cooke, Signalman, time 7 mins.; 2, B. Hancock, A.B.; time 7 mins. 7 secs.; 3, E. Mann, A.B., time 7 mins. 14 secs.; 4, J. Burrels, A.B., time 7 mins. 25 secs.

It is reported that the Tarantula leaves this port on Tuesday for up-river patrol, during which time the men will get some more training for the further contests which will take place upon their return to Canton.

A football match took place on Saturday afternoon between a team from H.M.S. Tarantula and one supposed to come from the Canton Christian College. The result was a win for the Chinese boys. The Chinese team had gathered players from Hongkong and also from the Y.M.C.A. in Canton and had offered to play the friendly match. Upon the return of the Tarantula, the sailors are offering a return match and great efforts will be made to make the tables.

NOTICES

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BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

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BLACK

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TEL 2377.

GERIN DREVARD

4th Floor Hotel Mansion

ANNEXED

PRICE OF RICE.

AMERICA'S ASIATIC FLEET.

ADMIRAL RODGERS' TOUR.

The *Canton Times* of today says:

The price of rice was still on the rise yesterday, being sold at \$8.50 per picul. This was said to be due to the rice merchants in Canton, who had purchased a certain quantity of Wuhu rice for local consumption, selling their shipments of Wuhu rice at Hongkong in order to make a higher profit.

Rice should be selling at a lower price this month than during the last few months, but as the native rice could not be shipped to Canton on account of the stoppage of shipping by the bandits in the inland districts, and as the rice merchants are selling their shipments of Wuhu rice to Hongkong, prices have gone up instead of coming down as was generally expected.

H.K.P.R. ORDERS.

IF YOU CANNOT EAT

this weather try Pinkerton's
dainty little gentlewoman
regulations for the bowels.

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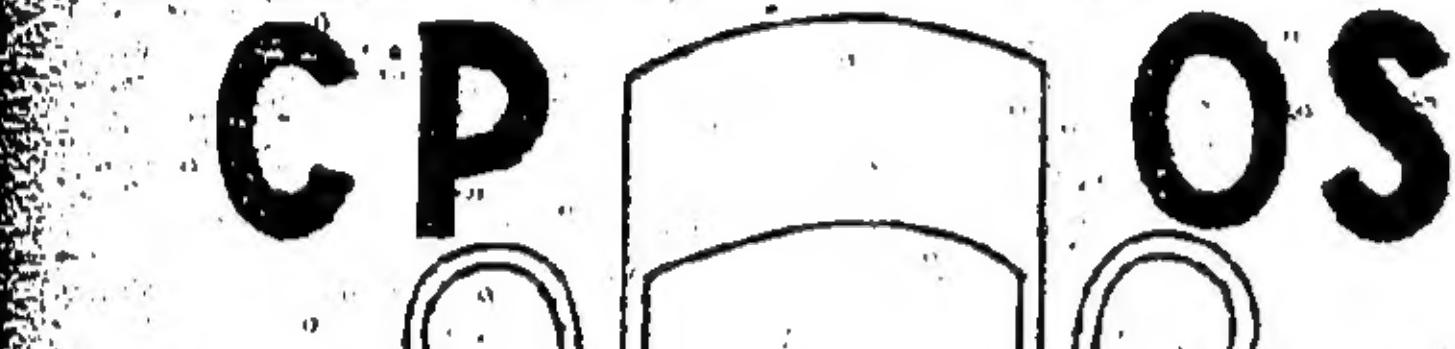
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STEAMER HONGKONG VANCOUVER. DUE

Empress of Asia Aug. 7 Aug. 23

Monteagle Aug. 12 Sept. 6

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Empress of Asia Oct. 2 Oct. 20

Monteagle Oct. 7 Nov. 1

Empress of Japan Oct. 15 Nov. 5

Empress of Russia Oct. 30 Nov. 17

Empress of Asia Nov. 27 Dec. 15

Empress of Japan Dec. 10 Dec. 31

Monteagle Dec. 16 Jan. 9

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"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" Gold \$491 Subject to change

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P. F. SUTHERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, Phone 732, PASSENGER DEPT., HONGKONG.

J. H. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT, Phone 42.

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NOTICE

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THE MOST
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LAWN TENNIS.

SECOND DAY AT
WIMBLEDON.

It was not Wimbledon weather on the second day of the competition, but grey and cold, with occasional splashes of sunshines. The courts, too, are on the slow side though the surface is otherwise perfect. Good play was seen. The American W. Davis, is of the modern-service-and-volley school. His service is good and, as so often now-a-days, is after the style of Patterson. His cross-volleyes are deep, and strong, generally winners.

He led P. M. Davson one set to love and five games to four. Davson equalised at five all, and, driving well, led 6-5, winning 7-5, one set all. Davson took the fourth by superior volleying. The fifth brought out some driving as well as cut strokes, and Davis's service was often unplayable. He was ranked eighth in the American list of ten in 1916.

Another American, C. Griffin, ranked sixth in 1916, beat J. B. Ward very easily. Earend, also in the first ten, won his match. The Frenchman, W. H. Laurentz, was serving as well as ever and seems stronger all round, except for want of practice. He is a tall, well-built athlete of the type of Gobert Williams and Wilding. Against Kingscote he led 5-2, but was careless, and lost the next five games and the set. Kingscote was steady and lobbed indiscernibly. In the second set his pacing was very good. He led 1-2 ad 5-3, winning at 6-3 after a close fight. In the third set Kingscote was beaten to 6-1. This was a good performance on the part of Kingscote, who showed both strokes and generalship.

The match Patterson v. Roger Barrett evoked great interest. The Australian had won easily at Surbiton. Barrett went off with cleverly-placed strokes in his best manner, and took four games.

Then Patterson began to use his brains, and won three games by service and volley. There was a struggle for the rest of the set. Patterson, playing carefully, went to 5-4. The next was a great game, Barrett at his best. The Englishman equalised at five all, but Patterson got into his strongest game, winning at 7-5.

He won the second set comfortably. In the third Barrett did well enough to reach five all. Patterson had the superiority in mobility. Barrett's clever shots were often splendid, but he had not the necessary control of the court and the game which goes with running capacity.

The South African, Captain G. H. Dodd, was playing well, beating R. Turnbull with the loss of only five games. The slow court perhaps suited him. Fisher volleying finely, had no difficulty in beating E. D. Black, who as yet is unable to recover his once first-class form.

Mile Lenglen made her much looked-for first appearance at Wimbledon. Her play is technically almost perfect, but her back-hand stroke is confined to a slightly cut movement which is very well for the side line but not for cross driving, in which the ball must be covered. Her foot-work is excellent, which implies also court-craft and timing. Her service is as all her play—not of the conventional lady's style, but of the most modern athletic, like that of Patterson.

Her volleying also is superior to that of any lady player in modern school. Like a perfect dancer, all her movements are rhythmical and in time with the flight of the ball. There are no dead points in her play. Mrs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"IYO MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON-TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 13th August, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY & FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be reckoned. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1919.

GOLF.

• MIXED FOURSOMES.

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club held a mixed foursome competition at the Deep Water Bay course on 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, August, of which the following was the result—

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hancock 88-5=83.

Miss A. Gordon and Mr. Leith 93-6=87.

Mr. and Mrs. Maitland 92-4=88.

Miss Moxon and Capt. Murray 98-10=88.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Humphreys 96-7=89.

Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Smith 94-4=90.

Mr. and Mrs. Moxon 96-5=91.

Com. and Mrs. Kilgour 100-9=91.

Capt. and Mrs. Gray 97-7=90.

SPORTING ITEMS.

America beat Canada at baseball in the Paris military games by 5-0.

In a boxing contest at Paris recently Balza beat Badoud, on points.

In a polo match at Hurlingham the Northamptonshire Yeomanry defeated Hurlingham by eight goals to five. Ranelagh defeated the Foxhunters by 9-3.

In a perfectly friendly contest between George Clark, Bermondsey, and Mike Blake Notting-hill, at the Blackfriars Ring, the former toyed his way through to a victory on points.

Walter Brickett, the British Olympic swimming coach, and an athlete of 52, is shortly to attempt the one mile walk, one mile over hurdles, one mile run, three miles cycling, one mile sculling, and one mile swim, the whole to be done within 60 minutes.

The first round of the Stage Golfing Society's Tournament for the Inter-Theatre Shield was completed at Huntercombe in June when the Playhouse beat the Winter Garden by 3 matches to nil. Charles Hawtrey (12) beat Leslie Henson (18), 8 and 6.

Arnaud Massy, during a round on the St. Andrews golf links recently, killed a jackdaw with an iron shot.

Digger Evans, the Australian, beat Asher, the American Army bantam champion, in a 10-round contest at the Paris military games.

W. G. East, King's Bargemaster and professional coach to the Cambridge crew, has been decorated with the Medal of the Royal Victorian Order.

Articles were signed for a 20-round contest between Charley Lane, late of the 15th Hussars, and Louis de Ponthieu, French feather-weight champion, to take place in Paris on July 14.

Brigadier-General R. J. Kentish, C.M.G., D.S.O., announces that he has resumed the duties of hon. secretary Army Football Association.

Cobb scored only one game against her.

It is interesting to notice how strenuously most of the eliminated ties are being played. This shows a praiseworthy keenness on the part of the inferior players and does more than anything towards progress both for players and for the game.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"IYO MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON-TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 13th August, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY & FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be reckoned. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1919.

CHILD-TORTURE IN THE
LAW COURTS.

WOMEN DEMAND SEATS
ON BENCH.

I have heard a little girl of eight cross-examined in court for an hour and 20 minutes. . . . The combined ages of seven magistrates trying a case in which a girl was involved came to over 500 years."

Mrs. Arthur Hutchinson, who made the above statement at the annual meeting of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland at Leicester, declared that women should interpose in cases like that.

Women could understand the psychology of the child-mind in a way many of these middle-aged and elderly magistrates could not. They wanted youth on the Bench.

Various masculine conventions about women did considerable harm in police-courts. It ought not to be possible for second and third rate solicitors and barristers to make use of the exploded conventions that woman cared for nothing else but clothes, that she could never be trusted to speak the truth about her age, and that she was very changeable.

They wanted a feminine atmosphere in the courts. They wanted a material spirit for the benefit of the children. A satisfactory court for children had yet to be evolved.

A resolution was passed calling on the Government for immediate legislation permitting the wives of men qualified to sit on juries, and women so qualified in their own right to serve on grand, special and common juries. There was a further demand that women, if otherwise qualified, should be made eligible to act as jurors of the peace.

They wanted a feminine atmosphere in the courts. They wanted a material spirit for the benefit of the children. A satisfactory court for children had yet to be evolved.

Lady Emmott said women need have no fear of sitting on the bench on the score of lack of legal training, as very few of the men possessed it.

Discussing some resolutions for the better treatment of child delinquents, Mrs. Field said they had to deal with the psychological fact that, to some children, there was glory in appearing at a police court.

One child she knew cherished for years the hope of being able to defend herself in court before grown-up people. (Laughter.) The child was eventually cured by being brought up for riding a bicycle without a light.

A resolution calling on the Government to redeem its election pledges by passing into law the Barristers' and Solicitors' Qualification of Women Bill.

WYNAND FOCKINK'S

"MARASCHINO"
FAMOUS LIQUEUR.

Obtainable from A. S. Watson, Co., Ltd. and the Leading Wine Merchants

Sole distributors for China HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY
CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United
Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF NINE PENCE per Share on account of the year 1919 has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of August 1919 to Shareholders on the Register on MONDAY, the 11th day of August 1919 and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3.6 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th July 1919.

NOTICE.

DANCING taught at pupils' residence. Persons desiring to learn dancing for this coming season should apply Box 216 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Freight, Share and General Brokers.

YANOVICH & CO.
3, Queen's Building
2nd Floor

Tel. 2175.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Owing to the greatly increased price of sugar, the price of all our SWEET waters will be advanced five cents per dozen, as from this date, until further notice.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN-STEAMSHIP CO.
LIMITED

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"AUTILO BUS."

are hereby notified that the Caro will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Caro will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 6th August.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents

Hongkong, 6th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in the United
Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an Extraordinary General
Meeting of the Indo-China
Steam Navigation Company
Limited will be held at the office
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &
Co., Ltd., No. 6 Pedder Street,
Victoria Hongkong, on Wednesday
the 20th day of August 1919 at
11.30 o'clock in the forenoon
when the abovementioned resolution
will be proposed as an Extra-

ordinary Resolution viz—

That the Articles of Association
of the Company be altered
as follows:

Thursday and Friday the 7th and 8th August, 1919.

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

(Hotel Mansions, Rooms Nos 25, 26 & 27.)

P.O. BOX 343.

Teleg. Address:
"UNIMPEXCOY-HONGKONG."

MONTREAL-PARIS, FRANCE.

Head Office—BEAUMONT & CO., 17, Rue Scribe, PARIS, France.

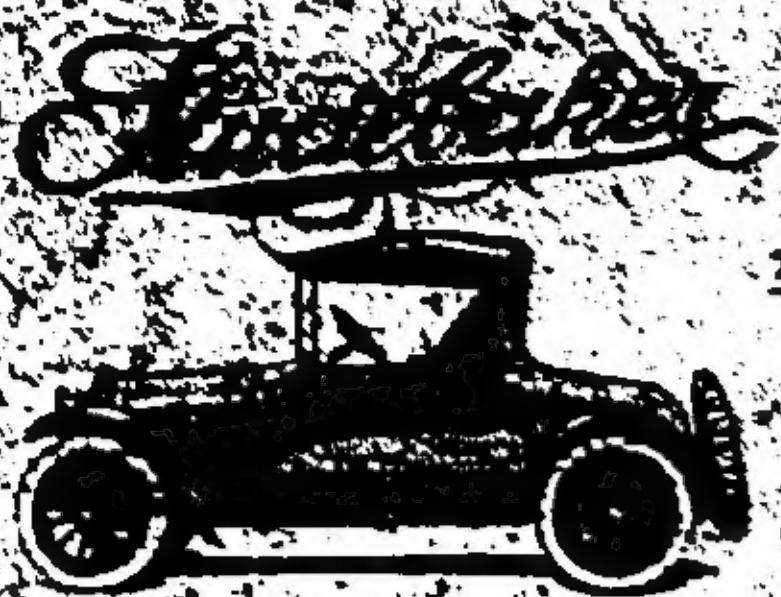
Branches in France—LYONS, BORDEAUX, MARSEILLE.

Also in French India, China, Central and South America.

Codes Used—A. B. C. 4th Edition.

NOTICES.

THE CONNAUGHT MOTOR CAR COMPANY.
28, Des Voeux Rd., Central.
G.P.O. Box 444.



A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

EVERY DROP OF

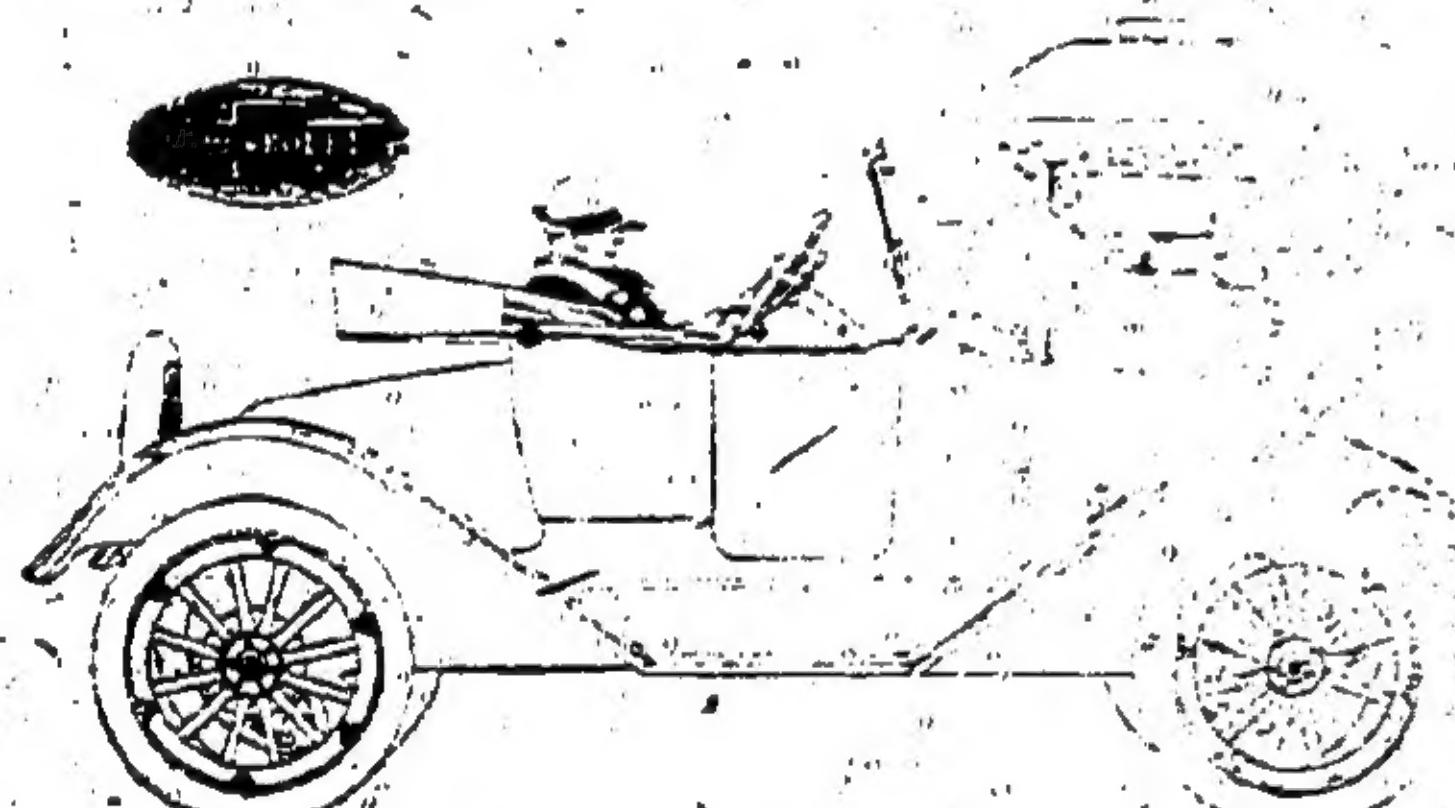
GALLIN
MARTEL

Brandy is unequalled as a pleasant wholesome stimulating Tonic. It is aged in wood for years before being bottled.

Obtainable Everywhere.
Sole Agents.

H. RUTTOJEE & SON.
Wine & Spirit Merchants.
16, Queen's Road, Central.
HONGKONG.

CHEVROLET



LOWEST PRICED ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED CAR
IN THE WORLD.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.

No. 14 Des Voeux Road, Central.

IN ORDER TO PREPARE ROOM FOR A LARGE QUANTITY OF NEW GOODS ARRIVING SHORTLY ALL GOODS IN STOCK WILL BE SOLD AT BARGAIN PRICES AT OUR

CHEAP SALE

WHICH CLOSES ON AUG. 15 THIS IS A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY FILET LACES, DRESS PATTERNS, UNDERWEAR ETC, AND VARIOUS KINDS OF FANCY GOODS FOR LADIES.

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF TYPEWRITERS AND YOUR KIND INSPECTION.

WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY EXPERT MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO SUPPLY ALL YOUR REQUISITES.

SEND YOUR ORDERS FOR RIBBON CARTRIDGE PAPER, ETC.

COMPETITION AND TRADE.

Lord Joicey, speaking at Newcastle Chamber of Commerce recently, said the question of production was a vital one. We had competitors in the United States, Germany, and all over the world. There was no doubt about the individual production per man was greater than in England. He saw no chance, speaking from experience, of this country beating Germany or the United States unless it was brought home to the individual worker in this country that he must work up to his full capacity. He didn't care how high wages were if a man worked up to his full capacity. He believed the British worker was as good as any man in the world, but unless he used, in conjunction with the employers and scientists, all the resources that he had, he was afraid we would be beaten in the competition for the world's trade. As we were going to be beaten in the world,

NOTICE.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.
AGENTS.

理 代 奉 豐
A finer Milk Food for Infants.
Invalids and Nursing Mothers cannot be obtained.

Large consumption due to bulk
Prices very moderate

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

J. ROUST DE JOURNAL
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Queen's Building,
Water Road.

Tel. 340

R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily —

AT THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passport or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding

£100.

—

SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.

Agents:

For Hongkong and South China.
No. 17 & 18, Compton Road, Central,
Hongkong.

Telephone Nos. 1222 & 1230

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

Hongkong, 6th August 1919.

T.T. 3.734

Demand 3.7 15 16

30 d.s. 3.8 11 16

60 d.s. 3.8 3 16

4 m.s. 3.8 5 16

T.T. Shanghai Nom.

T.T. Singapore 15.514

T.T. Japan 161

T.T. India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T.T. San Francisco & New York 80

T.T. Java 207

T.T. Marks Nom.

T.T. France 5.74

Demand, Paris 5.741

BUYING.

4 m.s. I.C. 3.9

4 m.s. D.P. 3.914

6 m.s. L.C. 3.934

30 d.s. Sydney and Melbourne 3.912

30 d.s. San Francisco & New York 81.8

4 m.s. Marks Nom.

4 m.s. France 5.94

6 m.s. France 6.00

Demand, Germany —

Demand, New York 80.8

T.T. Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay —

T.T. Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta —

Demand, Manila 165

Demand, Singapore 155.14

On Haiphong Nom.

On Saigon —

On Bangkok 42.4

Sovereign 5.40 Nom.

Gold leaf per Tael 36.40

Bar Silver, per oz —

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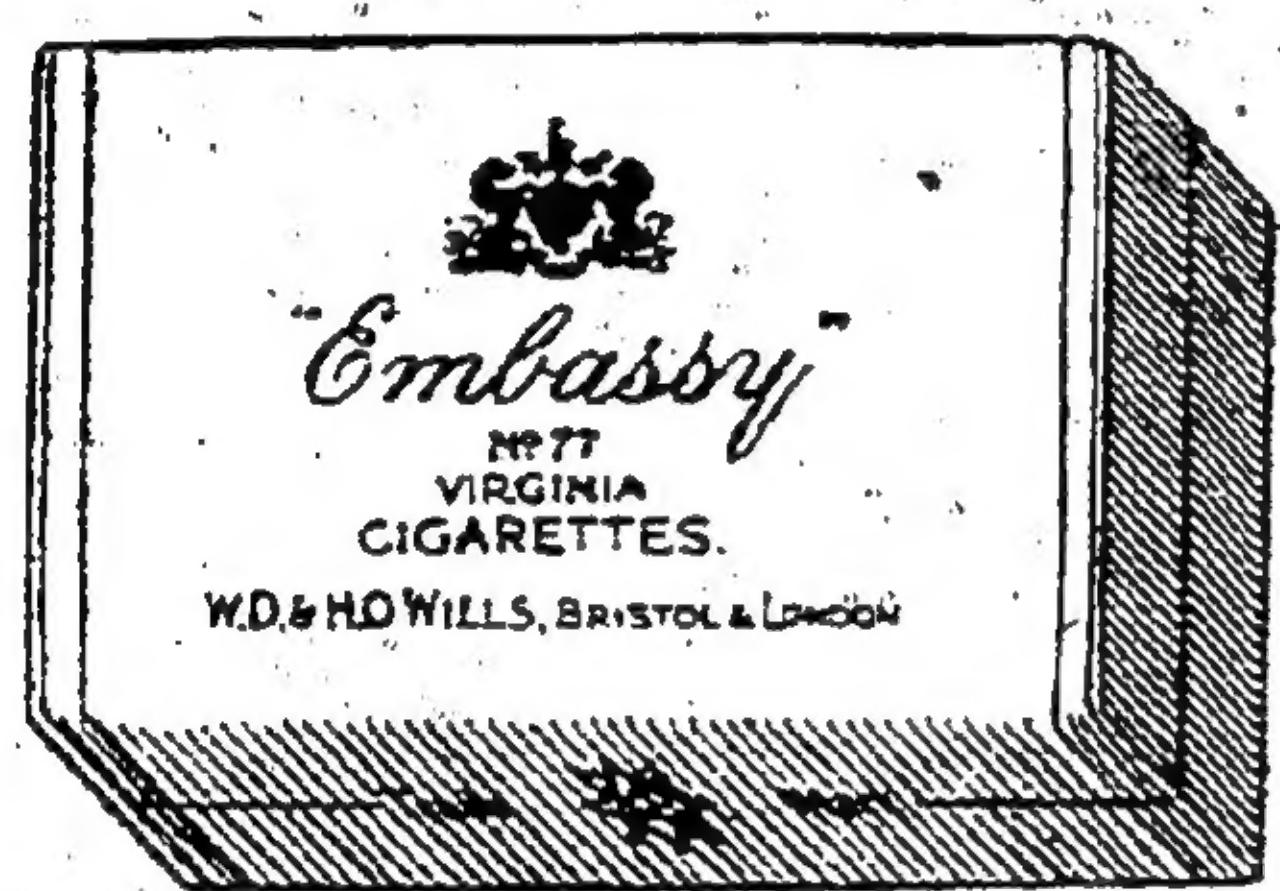
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NOTICES.



EMBASSY CIGARETTES ARE
UNQUESTIONABLY THE
FINEST VIRGINIAN CIGAR-
ETTES MANUFACTURED.

A SHIPMENT OF THIS WELL-KNOWN
BRAND PACKED IN CONVENIENT AIR-TIGHT
TINS OF 25 CIGARETTES HAS JUST ARRIVED.
THEY ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE IN 50's TINS
AND 10's BOXES.



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Phraenang, 1022, Br. Capt. Nicol.
Bangkok, Kwang Mai.—Mooring—C 44.
Kwangtung, 1428, Br. "Capt. Woodgate, Canton J. M.—Mooring—C 34.
St. Albans, 2537, Br. Capt. Pitcher, Melbourne—Gibb Livingstone—Mooring—A 2.
Chihli, 1863, Br. Capt. McGartey, Hongay, Bradly—Mooring—B 31.
Kueichow, 1222, Br. Capt. Jones, Canton, B. & S.—Mooring—C 42.
Kwangsé, 325, Br. Capt. McDonald, Canton, B. & S.—Mooring—C 19.
Shuncheong, 325, Br. Capt. Corrdo, K. C. Wan, Wo Hing—Mooring—Wharf.
Hwah Wu, 2769, Ch. Capt. Usui, Calcutta, N. Y. K.—Mooring—Wharf.
Iyo Maru, 3663, Jap. Capt. Asakawa, London, N. Y. K.—Mooring—Wharf.
Koyei Maru, 1083, Jap. Capt. Iguchi, Yokohama, M. B. K.—Mooring—B 32.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Songni for Haiphong
Kwangtung for Shanghai
Quinnebaug for Foochow
Chihli for Canton
Providence for Saigon
Fusang for Yokohama
Taming for Manila
Agapanor for Shanghai
Haimun for Haiphong
Taksang for Haiphong

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.	Day On date On date.	Time p.m. & a.m. & p.m.
Bairometer	10.60	9.60 12.57
Temperature	67	81 78
Humidity	72	51 72
Wind Direction	E. CALM	E.
Wind Force	3	0 2
Weather	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
Depth	0.00	0.00 0.00
Wind Velocity	0.00	0.00 0.00

POST OFFICE.

WEATHER REPORT.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAIIS.

Manila and Australia Per ST. ALBANS, 6th Aug.
Straits-ARRATOON APCAR, 8th Aug.
Shanghai—Per MONTEAGLE, 9th Aug.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.
Japan via Kobe—Per RYUYN MARU, 7th Aug., 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per AGAPENOR, 7th Aug., 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per IYO MARU, 7th Aug., 10 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per KUEI-CHOW, 7th Aug., 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 7th Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Bangkok—Per DIVA, 7th Aug., 1 p.m.
Mauritius—Per HALDIS, 7th Aug., 4 p.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per KUM-SANG, 7th Aug., 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, 8TH AUGUST.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 8th Aug., noon.
Philippine Islands—Per LONG-SANG, 8th Aug., 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAM, 8th Aug., 3 p.m.

KOYEL MARU, 8th Aug., 3 p.m.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks	
H.K. & S. Banks n.	\$690
Marine Insurances	
Cantons	430
North Chinas	5220
Unions	205
Yangtze	260
Far Easterns	23
Fire Insurances	
China Fires	138
H. K. Fires	340
Shipping	
Douglas	96
Steamboats	244
Indos (Pref.)	32
Indos (Def.)	186
Shells	245
Ferries	354
Refineries	
Sugars	184
Malabongs	45
Mining	
Kailans	60
Langkais	
Shanghai Loans	194
Shai Explorations	
Raubs	210
Tronches	446
Ural Caspians	45
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H. K. Wharves	392
K. Docks	162
Shai Docks	121
N. Enginings	326
Lands, Hotels & Buildings	
Centrals	109
H. K. Hotels	124
L. Inves t.	121
H. phreys Est.	840
Kloon Lands	46
L. Reclamations	175
West Points	94
Cotton Mills	
Eos	313
Kung Yiks	29
Lan Kung Mows	307
Orientals	112
Shai Cottons	305
Yangtzeopos	1516
Miscellaneous	
Cements	812
China Borneos	13
Do. Light b. 5.80 old b. 1.80 new	
China Providents	8.90
Dairy Farms	291
Electrics H. K.	78
Electrics Macao	34
Hongkong Ropes	33
Hk. Tramways	816
Peak Trams, old	734
Do. new b.	80 cts.

Hongkong Aug. 6 1919.

HOTELS.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR,
ROTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL
Manager.

The Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd.

Operating—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL — The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL — The evening sea-side resort of South China (opening in the autumn of 1919).

THE HOTEL MANSIONS — The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific (Office premises).

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specializing in complete catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office. A representative will call on communicating with:

Telephone No. 653, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART,

General Agents.

Are resident Managers.

THE CARLTON HOTEL
THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY
ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.
Nice and comfortable, 15 minutes walk from the Beach and Central District. The Carlton is the English Colonial Hotel. Moderate Rates.

To apply for room, send a telegram to "M. & J. C. GARDNER".

Booking office, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 5